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General Assembly

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Fifty-ninth session
Agenda item 83 (*d*)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/59/481/Add.4)*]

59/224. Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 57/236 of 20 December 2002 and 58/204 of 23 December 2003, and stressing the urgent need to ensure their full implementation,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by Heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,[1]

Taking note of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[2]

Taking note also of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[3]

Taking note further of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001–2010[4] and the *Least Developed Countries Report, 2004*,[5]

Recalling the Doha work programme adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, on 14 November 2001,[6] and welcoming the decision adopted in this context by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 1 August 2004,[7]

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[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[4] See A/CONF.191/13, chap. II.

[5] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.II.D.27.

[6] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[7] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

Taking note of the São Paulo Consensus adopted at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,[8] particularly the paragraphs relating to commodities,

Taking note also of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its fifty-first session,[9]

Recognizing that commodity prices are an important element for heavily indebted poor countries that are dependent on commodities for maintaining long-term debt sustainability,

Taking note of the targets set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit[10] and the outcome document of the World Food Summit: five years later,[11] which reaffirms the pledge to end hunger and poverty,

Recognizing that structural changes in international commodity markets, particularly the increasing concentration in trade and distribution, constitute new challenges for small farmers, commodity producers and exporters in developing countries,

Expressing its concern about the difficulties experienced by the developing countries in financing and implementing viable diversification programmes, which are essential for sustainable development and for attaining access to markets for their commodities,

1. *Takes note* of the report of Secretary-General on world commodity trends and prospects,[12] including the fact that while prices have improved for some commodities, the real prices of others remain on a declining trend;

2. *Recognizes* that many developing countries are highly dependent on primary commodities as their principal source of export revenues, employment, income generation and domestic savings and as the driving force of investment, economic growth and social development;

3. *Reiterates* the importance of maximizing the contribution of the commodity sector to sustained economic growth and sustainable development, while continuing diversification efforts in commodity-dependent developing countries;

4. *Emphasizes* the need for efforts by the developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and liberalization of the trade and export sectors and enhance competitiveness;

5. *Reaffirms* that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and recognizes that an effective enabling environment at the national and international levels entails, inter alia, a sound macroeconomic framework, competitive markets, clearly defined property rights, an attractive investment climate, good governance, an absence of corruption and well

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[8] TD/412, part II.

[9] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/59/15), part five.

[10] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13–17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[11] Ibid., *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10–13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

[12] A/59/304.

designed regulatory policies that protect the public interest and generate public confidence in market operations;

6. *Encourages* developing countries, with the necessary support of donor countries and the international community, to formulate specific commodity policies so as to contribute to the facilitation of trade expansion, the reduction of vulnerability and the improvement of livelihood and food security, by:

(*a*) Creating an enabling environment that encourages the participation of rural producers and small farmers;

(*b*) Continuing the diversification of the commodity sector and enhancing its competitiveness in developing countries that are heavily dependent on commodities;

(*c*) Increasing technology development and improving information systems, institutions and human resources;

7. *Notes* that the supply capacity and adaptability of many countries is constrained by weak institutional and technical capacity, and invites the international community to support commodity-dependent developing countries in addressing the loss of competitiveness and negative commodity production and trade trends and in taking the measures necessary to improve livelihoods and food security in commodity-dependent developing countries by supporting the design and implementation of commodity chain strategies, and welcomes initiatives taken in this regard;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of official development assistance for agriculture and rural development, and invites developing countries to prioritize agriculture and rural development in their national development strategies and programmes, inter alia, in the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[13] and in this regard invites developed countries and the donor community to further reinforce their assistance to those sectors in developing countries by providing financial and technical support for activities aimed at addressing commodity issues, particularly the needs and problems of commodity-dependent developing countries;

9. *Welcomes* the decision taken by members of the World Trade Organization on 1 August 2004,[7] and stresses the importance of a successful conclusion of the Doha work programme;[6]

10. *Reiterates* the importance of expanded South-South trade and investment in commodities;

11. *Recalls* the potential of regional integration and cooperation to improve the effectiveness of traditional commodity sectors and support diversification efforts;

12. *Calls upon* developed countries that have not already done so to work towards the objective of providing duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed country products, and encourages developing countries in a position to do so to contribute to improved market access for the least developed countries;

13. *Recognizes* that developed countries account for two thirds of world non-fuel commodity imports, and expresses the urgent need for supportive international policies and measures to improve the functioning of the commodity markets through efficient and transparent price-formation mechanisms, including

[13] A/57/304, annex.

commodity exchanges, and through the use of viable and effective commodity price risk-management instruments;

14. *Also recognizes* that market exigencies can constitute formidable challenges to developing country commodity producers and exporters, in particular small farmers, and urges both developing and developed countries to take appropriate steps to enable those producers to enter global supply chains and to facilitate their effective participation in supply chains, and invites the private sector to promote partnerships that contribute to the effective participation of small producers in supply chains;

15. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank and other relevant international organizations, within their respective mandates, to enhance their efforts to facilitate access to market-based instruments, with prudential oversight for managing commodity risks due to price fluctuation and natural disasters, so as to address the commodity problems in developing countries;

16. *Regrets* that schemes to mitigate earnings shortfalls have not reached the originally envisaged goals, and urges Governments and invites international financial organizations to continue to assess the effectiveness, including the operationalization and user-friendliness, of the systems for compensatory financing of shortfalls in export earnings, and in this regard stresses the importance of empowering developing country commodity producers to insure themselves against risk, including natural disasters;

17. *Reiterates* the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in addressing commodities issues in a comprehensive way in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and the provisions of the São Paulo Consensus,[8] and in this regard invites development partners to provide the resources required to enable the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to undertake those activities;

18. *Notes with concern* that the real prices of some commodities are still on a declining trend, and requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, within their respective mandates, to explore appropriate ways of addressing this problem and identifying best practices for dealing with persistent oversupply situations;

19. *Calls upon* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue to work, in cooperation with all interested stakeholders, including donor countries and organizations, for the effective operation of the International Task Force on Commodities launched at the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and invites interested parties to provide voluntary financial support for its effective operation;

20. *Underlines* the need to strengthen the Common Fund for Commodities, and encourages it, in cooperation with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant bodies, to continue to strengthen the activities covered by its Second Account in developing countries with its supply chain concept of improving access to markets and reliability of supply, enhancing diversification and addition of value, improving the competitiveness of commodities, strengthening the market chain, improving market structures, broadening the export base and ensuring the effective participation of all stakeholders;

21. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Common Fund for Commodities and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, within their respective mandates, and other donors to intensify their support for the financing of commodity diversification, focusing on developing private sector capacity, strengthening market institutions, developing strong producer associations for commodities with a proper role for producers, including women and small farmers, developing key infrastructure and stimulating investments;

22. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report on the implementation of the present resolution and on world commodity trends and prospects to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session;

23. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-first session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "Commodities".

75th plenary meeting
22 December 2004

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Fifty-ninth session
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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/59/482)*]

59/225. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

The General Assembly,

Recalling the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002, and its resolutions 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, 57/250 of 20 December 2002, 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, 57/272 and 57/273 of 20 December 2002 and 58/230 of 23 December 2003, as well as Economic and Social Council resolutions 2002/34 of 26 July 2002, 2003/47 of 24 July 2003 and 2004/64 of 16 September 2004,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development, prepared in collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders,[1] and the note by the Secretary-General on innovative sources of financing for development,[2]

Having considered the summary by the President of the Economic and Social Council of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, held in New York on 26 April 2004,[3]

Recognizing the progress made in the implementation of the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development and that more remains to be done,

Determined to continue to implement and build further on these commitments and agreements and to strengthen the coordinated and coherent engagement of all relevant stakeholders in the financing for development process,

Recalling the invitation to the World Trade Organization to strengthen its institutional relationship with the United Nations, in the context of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development,

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[1] A/59/270.
[2] A/59/272.
[3] A/59/92-E/2004/73.

Noting international efforts, contributions and discussions aimed at identifying possible innovative and additional sources of financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and external, within the context of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, recognizing that some of the sources and their use fall within the realm of sovereign action,

Welcoming in this regard the initiative launched by the Presidents of Brazil, Chile and France and the Prime Minister of Spain, with the support of the Secretary-General, to convene in New York on 20 September 2004 the Summit of World Leaders on Action against Hunger and Poverty,

Noting the report of the Commission on the Private Sector and Development entitled *Unleashing Entrepreneurship: Making Business Work for the Poor*,[4]

Noting also the ongoing analysis by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, mentioned in the communiqué of the Development Committee of 2 October 2004,[5] of proposals on financing modalities to complement increased aid flows and commitments with innovative mechanisms, and their technical feasibility,

Welcoming the support of Member States for the Financing for Development Office of the Secretariat for organizing multi-stakeholder consultations within its mandate, and in accordance with resolution 58/230,

Recognizing the strong link between financing for development and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[6]

1. *Reiterates* the call to implement fully and build further on the commitments made and agreements reached at the International Conference on Financing for Development;[7]

2. *Stresses* the importance of the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development[8] at all levels, and stresses also the importance of their full participation in the Monterrey follow-up process, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the United Nations, in particular the accreditation procedures and modalities of participation utilized at the Conference and in its preparatory process;

3. *Underlines*, in accordance with the Monterrey Consensus:

(*a*) The importance of the implementation of the commitment to sound policies, good governance at all levels and the rule of law;

(*b*) The importance of the implementation of the commitment to create an enabling environment for mobilizing domestic resources and the importance of sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the

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[4] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.04.III.B.4.

[5] See *IMF Survey*, vol. 33, No. 18 (11 October 2004). Also available from www.imf.org/imfsurvey.

[6] See resolution 55/2.

[7] See *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication Sales No. E.02.II.A.7).

[8] Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

people and improved infrastructure as a basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation;

(c) The importance, in order to complement national development efforts, of the implementation of the commitment to enhance the coherence and consistency of international monetary, financial and trading systems;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consult with the Director-General of the World Trade Organization in order to expand existing cooperation between the two organizations on issues related to financing for development and to build on the ad hoc modality of interaction between the United Nations and the World Trade Organization in the preparations for the International Conference on Financing for Development by making better use of the possibilities offered by the existing framework of cooperation;

5. *Recognizes* the issues of particular concern to developing countries and countries with economies in transition acknowledged in paragraph 28 of the Monterrey Consensus, and the importance and critical role that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can play in stimulating economic growth and development, benefiting countries at all stages of development, particularly in the case of the developing countries, where trade continues to be one of the most important sources of development financing, and in this regard welcomes the decision taken by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 1 August 2004,[9] which rededicates and recommits members to fulfilling the development dimensions of the Doha development agenda, which places the needs of developing and least developed countries at the heart of the Doha work programme; [10]

6. *Notes* the recognition by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund of the need to pursue efforts to increase fiscal space for public infrastructure investment within limits of fiscal prudence and debt sustainability;

7. *Decides* to give further consideration to the subject of possible innovative and additional sources of financing for development from all sources, public and private, domestic and external, taking into account international efforts, contributions and discussions, within the overall inclusive framework of the follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;

8. *Acknowledges* the role that the private sector can play in generating new financing for development, and stresses the importance of pursuing appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks at the national level, in a manner consistent with national laws, to foster a dynamic and well-functioning business sector to increase economic growth and reduce poverty, while recognizing that the appropriate role of Government in market-oriented economies will vary from country to country;

9. *Reaffirms* the need to adopt policies and undertake measures to reduce the cost of transfer of migrant remittances to developing countries, and welcomes efforts by Governments and stakeholders in this regard;

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[9] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579. Available from http://docsonline.wto.org.

[10] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

10. *Notes* that, while foreign direct investment is a major source of financing development, the flow of such funds to developing countries and countries with economies in transition remains uneven, and in this regard calls upon developed countries to continue to devise source-country measures to encourage and facilitate the flow of foreign direct investment, inter alia, through the provision of export credits and other lending instruments, risk guarantees and business development services, and calls upon developing countries and countries with economies in transition to continue their efforts to create a conducive domestic environment for attracting investments by, inter alia, achieving a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights;

11. *Recalls* the commitments made at the International Conference on Financing for Development to increase the levels and effectiveness of official development assistance, in this regard welcomes the recent increase in official development assistance, which represents progress towards the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product, as well as the progress announced by some countries, including in some cases the setting of clear timetables to achieve this objective, urges developed countries that have not yet done so to make concrete efforts to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product as official development assistance to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of gross national product to least developed countries, and encourages developing countries to continue to build on progress achieved in ensuring that official development assistance is used effectively to help achieve development goals and targets;

12. *Notes* the efforts of donor countries and recipient countries to improve aid effectiveness, based on national development needs and priorities, including through sound policies at all levels, and stresses the need to intensify the efforts of multilateral and bilateral financial and development institutions in accordance with the Monterrey Consensus;

13. *Stresses* that debt relief can play a key role in liberating resources that should be directed towards activities consistent with poverty eradication, achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development, as well as in the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[6] in this regard notes with concern that, in spite of some progress, some countries that have reached the completion point of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative have not been able to achieve lasting debt sustainability; stresses the importance of promoting responsible lending and borrowing and the need to help these countries manage their borrowings and avoid a build-up of unsustainable debt, including through the use of grants; and in this regard welcomes the ongoing work by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to develop a forward-looking debt-sustainability framework for heavily indebted poor countries and low-income countries, as well as the current discussion on other initiatives aimed at ensuring long-term debt sustainability, including through debt reduction or cancellation, while stressing the need to maintain the financial integrity of the multilateral financial institutions;

14. *Stresses also* the importance of advancing in the efforts to reform the international financial architecture, as envisaged in the Monterrey Consensus, and in this regard encourages the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to continue examining the issues of the voice and effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their decision-making processes;

15. *Emphasizes* that corruption at all levels is a serious barrier to development and to effective resource mobilization and allocation, reaffirms the commitment expressed in the Monterrey Consensus to make the fight against corruption at all levels a priority, welcomes actions taken in that regard at the national and international levels, and invites all Governments that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption;[11]

16. *Decides* to consider, by the first part of 2005, the appropriate modalities for holding the High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development, taking into account developments in the preparation for the high-level event of the General Assembly to be held in 2005, and in this context stresses the importance of financing for development for the comprehensive review of the progress made in the implementation of the Millennium Declaration and the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields;

17. *Decides also* to consider in 2005 the timing and modalities for a follow-up conference to review the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, as called for in paragraph 73 of the Consensus;

18. *Emphasizes* the importance of an effective intergovernmental follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development, in this regard recalls paragraph 69 of the Monterrey Consensus as well as resolution 58/230, reiterates the need to continue to explore ways of strengthening the follow-up, and decides to keep the issue under review;

19. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixtieth session the item entitled "Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development", and requests the Secretary-General to submit under this item an annual analytical assessment of the state of implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and of the present resolution, to be prepared in full collaboration with the major institutional stakeholders.

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[11] Resolution 58/4, annex.

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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[*on the report of the Second Committee (A/59/483)*]

59/226. Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its eighth special session

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, 53/242 of 28 July 1999, 56/193 of 21 December 2001, 57/251 of 20 December 2002 and 58/209 of 23 December 2003,

Taking into account Agenda 21[1] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[2]

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment, which should take into account, within its mandate, the sustainable development needs of developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition,

Recalling the provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[3] on the full implementation of the outcomes of the decision on international environmental governance adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme at its seventh special session,[4]

Reiterating the need to ensure that capacity-building and technology support to developing countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, in environment-related fields, remain important components of the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, and noting in this regard the ongoing work of the High-level Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group to prepare an intergovernmental strategic plan for technology support and capacity-building,

Recalling its resolutions 57/251 and 58/209, by which Member States, the Governing Council and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system were

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3–14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

[3] Ibid., para. 140 (*d*).

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/57/25), annex I, decision SS.VII/1.

encouraged to submit their comments, in a timely manner, on the important i
complex issue of establishing universal membership of the Governing Council/Glol
Ministerial Environment Forum, including its legal, political, institutional, financ
and system-wide implications, in order to contribute to the report of the Secreta
General to be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration before
sixtieth session;

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nati
Environment Programme on its eighth special session[5] and the decisions contai
therein;

2. *Also takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursu
to its resolutions 57/251 and 58/209;[6]

3. *Notes* that the Governing Council, at its eighth special session, discus
all components of the recommendations on international environmental governan
as contained in its decision SS.VII/1,[5] and notes the continued discussion schedu
for its twenty-third session;

4. *Emphasizes* the need for the United Nations Environment Program
within its mandate, to further contribute to sustainable development programm
the implementation of Agenda 21[7] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation
all levels and to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development, bear
in mind the mandate of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

5. *Calls upon* all countries to further engage in the negotiations of
intergovernmental strategic plan for technology support and capacity-building w
a view to its adoption at the twenty-third session of the Governing Council,
February 2005;

6. *Notes* the differences in the views expressed so far on the important
complex issue of establishing universal membership for the Govern
Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, notes also the upcom
consideration of the question of universal membership by the Council/Forum at
twenty-third session, encourages Member States, the Governing Council and
relevant bodies of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to sub
their comments to the Secretariat on the important but complex issue of establish
universal membership for the Council/Forum, including the legal, politi
institutional, financial and system-wide implications, as their contribution to
report of the Secretary-General and requests the Secretary-General to submi
report incorporating those views to the Assembly for consideration at its sixty-f
session;

7. *Emphasizes* the need to further enhance coordination and cooperat
among the relevant United Nations organizations in the promotion of
environmental dimension of sustainable development, and in this respect welco
the continued participation of the United Nations Environment Programme in
United Nations Development Group;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme to continu
contribute, within its mandate and as a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force
the preparations for the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of

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[5] Ibid., *Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/59/25).

[6] A/59/262.

Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, to be held in Mauritius from 10 to 14 January 2005;[7]

9. *Notes* the decision of the Governing Council to discuss at its twenty-third session issues related to domestic, industrial and hazardous waste management, in particular regarding capacity-building and technology support,[8] and, in that context, to consider innovative ways of mobilizing financial resources from all appropriate sources to support the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in this area;

10. *Also notes* the decision of the Governing Council to review at its twenty-third session the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the intergovernmental consultation on the strengthening of the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme;[9]

11. *Reiterates* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and in accordance with resolution 2997 (XXVII) underlines the need to consider the adequate reflection of all administrative and management costs of the Environment Programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget;

12. *Welcomes* the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of section III.B. of the appendix to decision SS.VII/1 of the Governing Council on strengthening the role and financial situation of the United Nations Environment Programme, including the significant broadening of the donor base and increasing total contributions to the Environment Fund,[4] and, in this regard, notes that the Governing Council will review the implementation of those provisions at its twenty-third session;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Environment Programme and to the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi.

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[7] See resolution 57/262.

[8] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/59/25), annex I, decision SS.VIII/4.

[9] Ibid., decision SS.VIII/1, sect. II.